



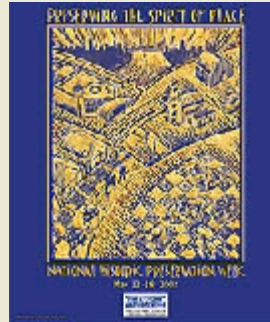
Anasazi Heritage Center Traveling Exhibits

The Anasazi Heritage Center is a museum that interprets the history and culture of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Trails of the Ancients, and the Four Corners region. The center's hands-on discovery area exhibitions, educational programs, permanent exhibits and films explore the archaeology and local history of Pueblo, Ute and Navajo lifeways. Over three million artifacts from public land are curated at the museum and are available for research.

The Anasazi Heritage Center's Traveling Exhibits cover a variety of scientific and historic topics in a range of sizes and formats for a moderate cost. Any public institution, or private facility which is regularly open to the public, may borrow an exhibit provided that security and accountability requirements are met. For more information about the loan exhibit program, our loan exhibits policy, or the Anasazi Heritage Center visit us at www.co.blm.gov/ahc or call (970) 882-5621.

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

Archaeology Posters



Sixty-six color posters on foam board from various states announcing Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week or Month. Accompanied by two summary text panels explaining what Archaeology Week is and how to get involved. States currently represented include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Chimney Rock



Continuing mystery surrounds the unique features of a 12th century pueblo near Pagosa Springs in southwestern Colorado. This floor exhibit explores the massive, formalized complex that apparently served as an astronomical reference point for cycles of the moon and sun, in addition to a gathering place for ceremonial events.

Dine Bits'aa'Bahane: The Story of Navajo Baskets



This exhibit contains 31 photographs, 8 drawings, and 25 graphic/text panels detailing history, symbolism, manufacturing processes, and new directions in Navajo basketry. Also included are two 6 x 6 ft. banners—one shows the traditional Navajo “wedding” basket without text; the other displays basket making activities according to the seasons of the year. This exhibit does not include baskets.

Diversity Endangered

This exhibition consists of a series of 15 colorful posters (24" x 35") mounted on rigid foam board. The exhibit explains the importance of plant and animal specie diversity within ecological communities, factors that promote and sustain diversity, and the mounting threats to diversity from modern human impact.

Fremont Rock Art

This exhibit contains 30 photographs of Fremont culture rock art. The Fremont culture is thought to have inhabited the Colorado Plateau north of the Colorado River from ca. A.D. 500 to A.D. 1350. The Fremont culture developed from a Western Archaic Native American culture. Fremont artists, probably shaman, are known for creating petroglyphs (pecked images) as well as pictographs (painted images) as a part of their ceremonies.

Ghosts of the Silver San Juans

This exhibit features 45 black and white large-format contemporary photographs documenting the remaining architectural features of the mining era in the San Juan Mountains. Organized as five independent modules, this exhibit contains — The Natural Setting, Extracting the Minerals, Moving the Minerals, Refining the Ore, and Where the Miners Lived.

Historic Ute Photographs



This exhibit consists of a series of black and white photographs of varying sizes. The exhibition also includes text panels, which discuss different aspects of Ute culture and history including the Bear Dance, Ute Families, qualities of a Ute Leader, and traditional clothing.

Roads from the Past

This exhibit is a color photographic series that shows evidence of a prehistoric road recently identified in southeastern Utah. It resembles the well-known roadways around Chaco Canyon in New Mexico located approximately 140 miles away. Pueblo people created these straight broad tracks about nine centuries ago.

Rock Art in Grand Gulch



Grand Gulch is a Bureau of Land Management Primitive Area in southeastern Utah, which was densely occupied during prehistoric times. The exhibit shows color rock art images in several styles, both painted and engraved spanning two thousand years or more.

Seeds of Change



This exhibit summarizes worldwide social and ecological changes following contact between the “Old” world and the “New” after 1492. It focuses on five elements— horses, corn, potatoes, sugar, and disease. In actuality, two distinct “worlds” ended in Europe and in the Americas due to effects from the transatlantic contact.

Tanzanian Rock Art



These photographs and watercolor drawings illustrate rock paintings made by Stone Age and Iron Age peoples of central Tanzania. The Stone Age paintings represent the late artistry of hunter-gatherers, a cultural tradition that began more than a million years ago in East Africa.

Photographs were taken during the winter of 1986-87, and the drawings are colored to duplicate original rock paintings based on Munsell soil color charts.

The Last Great Mining Boom- The Nuclear Industry in Western Colorado

This exhibit consists of 29 black-and-white photos documenting structures remaining from the days of mining nuclear materials in west-central Colorado (around Grand Junction, Gateway, and Naturita). Designed in segments to represent the Radium Era: 1890-1985 and the Uranium Era: 1940-1985. The segments can be exhibited separately or together.

William Henry Jackson in McElmo Canyon, 1874



This exhibit matches some of the earliest photos of Anasazi ruins taken by photographer William Henry Jackson with modern photos taken 119 years later. Pioneer photographer William Henry Jackson traveled through McElmo Canyon, near Cortez, Colorado during an 1874 expedition. In 1993, a photographic project followed his example. This exhibit compares old and new views of the same scene revealing vast changes, but with some elements remarkably unchanging.